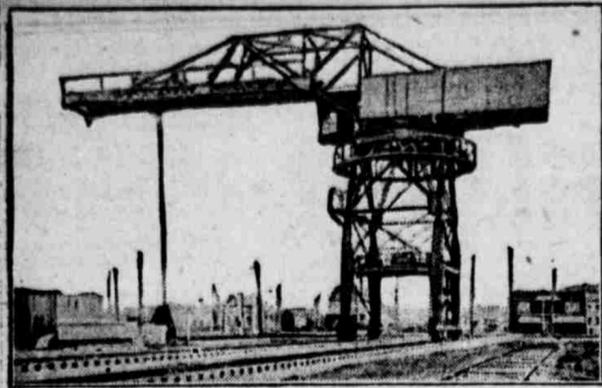


BIG UNLOADING CRANE USED IN STORAGE YARD



For handling large quantities of coal, stone, sand, and similar materials in its storage yard, a western railway has erected a giant crane that operates along a 1,000-foot track. As an indication of the size of the great machine, the cantilever truss measures 62½ feet from its outer edge to the center of rotation. This distance corresponds to the radius of the circle that the crane is capable of describing when in use. The rails on which the machine is mounted are 16 feet apart and imbedded in heavy concrete. Electric power is employed for operating purposes, and every movement of the machine is under the ready control of one man. The "clamshell" will hold about five tons of sand.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

STOPS THE SMOKE

ENGINES USING PULVERIZED COAL ABATE NUISANCE.

Device Thoroughly Tested in Active Service by Leading Railroad, and Shows Marked Saving in Fuel Consumption.

In spite of ordinances designed to reduce the great tonnage of soot that descends annually upon our cities, few manufacturing municipalities can yet claim to have secured marked relief from the "smoke nuisance." But relief is apparently in sight, and from a totally unexpected source. We refer to the successful development of the process of burning powdered coal for generating steam in locomotive and other boilers. Engineering and Contracting says:

Pulverized till 85 per cent of it passes a screen having 200 meshes to the inch, "soft coal" gives an almost smokeless flame when blown into a fire box with air. The quantity of air is automatically regulated by the quantity of powdered coal, so that careless firing, such as is now inevitable with hand stoking, can not occur.

Between Chicago and Milwaukee, a railroad placed in service, a year ago, a passenger locomotive equipped for burning pulverized coal. It has been thoroughly tested in active service, and has demonstrated a marked saving in fuel. According to tests published in the Railway Age Gazette, this locomotive evaporated 13 per cent more water per pound of coal and consumed 18 per cent less coal on the runs between Chicago and Milwaukee than was required with lump coal in the ordinary manner. Moreover, a much cheaper grade of coal was used on the locomotive burning pulverized coal.

In firing up the cold locomotive only 750 pounds of powdered coal were required, as against 1,700 pounds of lump coal. But an even greater point in favor of powdered coal is the ability to shut off the fire entirely while standing still. Thus the fire can be entirely shut off for about half an hour, yet in five minutes after it is started again the boiler is up to full pressure. This saving in fuel while standing idle makes powdered coal particularly desirable for switching locomotives.

The switching engines in the freight yards of cities and the engines that are getting up steam or standing with banked fires, cause a very large part of the "smoke nuisance" which has been so greatly deplored in all large cities. It would seem now that, as far as locomotives are concerned, this nuisance need no longer be tolerated. We go further and predict that all large steam power plants in cities will eventually use powdered coal, not only because it will prove to be more economical, but because a smokeless city can be secured in this way.

Bringing Sunken Ships to Surface.

The new method of raising sunken ships developed by Dr. S. P. Portella of Rio de Janeiro is claimed to be effective at any depth divers can reach. A specially designed tender is provided with various folded floats of waterproof material, and these are attached by divers to different parts of the interior and exterior of the sunken vessel. As air is forced through hose connected to the tender, the floats expand into spheres, cylinders, and other forms thought to be best adapted to their places. Their buoyancy gradually increases as they displace water in and about the wreck, and when it becomes sufficient they float the load to the surface.

Now the Paper Spoon.

Under the title, "sanitary spoon," a New York inventor has just taken out a patent for a spoon made of stiffened paper which will doubtless meet with demand from ice cream parlors, soda fountains and similar places. As it is full size it is more convenient than the miniature tin spoon now in vogue at most pleasure resorts. It will also be much cheaper to manufacture. The paper spoon has a blank for the bowl, which is pressed into the proper concave shape, while the paper above it is rolled to give the requisite stiffness to the handle.

RAIL SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA

Immense Sums Appropriated to Train Both Technical and Administrative Officials.

The Russian minister of ways of communication has just approved a project for railroad technical education, involving an initial expenditure of 25,000,000 rubles. This is the largest railroad education project that has ever been undertaken by any country in the world.

The unprecedented rapidity with which new railroads are being constructed throughout Russia and Siberia has resulted in a marked shortage of railway engineers and technicians, and an equally great number in the administrative and commercial lines.

Moreover, railroad building plans for the future contemplate the formation of a network of lines, extending in every direction throughout the empire. Russia has perceived the advantage of rapid transportation as a primary means to commercial prosperity.

The Moscow Institute of Railroad Engineers and the Petrograd Institute of Railroad Engineers are co-operating with the minister of ways of communication in the organization of this stupendous plan. The two institutes are to be considerably enlarged. The Moscow institute, as the commercial and railroad center of Russia, will expend the sum of 5,000,000 rubles on new buildings and extension of equipment. The Petrograd institute, of importance because of its relation to government questions, will expend the sum of 1,000,000 rubles to the same end.

Railroad engineering institutes are to be established in the principal cities of the empire, especially in the South. It is hoped that Odessa, Kiev and Kharkov will be among the first.

The project also includes the training of all classes of subordinates in railroad work. Twenty secondary railroad schools are to be organized immediately, as well as 40 lower railroad schools for the training of railroad mechanics.

NOT NOW AS IT USED TO BE

Forty Millions to Be Spent for New Depot for Road That Paid Small Salaries.

Americans are so used to swallowing great sums of money at a gulp that no amount daunts them. Here is the Pennsylvania railroad planning to spend \$40,000,000 to get into Detroit, Girard writes in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Do any stockholders object or talk about depositing President Rea for extravagance? Not a murmur. But once things were otherwise.

William C. Patterson, who was the second president of the Pennsylvania railroad, lost his position because he paid \$200,000 for the Powelton tract in West Philadelphia, which was needed for a station and other purposes. The land is now worth many times that, but stockholders yelled "profligacy" and started a campaign to elect J. Edgar Thomson president. Thomson won, and a telling argument made in his favor was that he would combine the office of chief engineer with that of president, and thus save the former's salary of \$5,000. That was the wages paid to the man who had surveyed the route for the Pennsylvania across the Allegheny mountains!

Makes Quicker Stop.

New airbrakes that have been adopted by a large eastern railroad reduce by 600 feet or more the distance in which a heavy train running at 60 miles an hour can be stopped.

Life of Freight Cars.

There are two and a half millions of freight cars in the country, and their average life is somewhere about twenty years.

Electrification.

Electrification of steam railroads in the United States last year brought the total of such equipment up to about 2,500 miles.

The Thrust Feminine.

"I have a killing dress of electric blue," "Yes, I should think, with your complexion, the shock would be fatal."

POTATO GROWERS ARE ORGANIZED

(Continued from page 1)

ation in improving the yield and quality of Box Butte potatoes. Sec. 2. To establish as nearly as possible definite grades of potatoes for the market. Sec. 3. To place the potatoes on the market guaranteed by the stamp of the association. Sec. 4. To advertise and find markets for potatoes bearing the association stamp. Sec. 5. To co-operate with all farmers' organizations in finding markets and selling potatoes.

Article III. Association Work—A manager shall be employed to inspect and market the potatoes. He shall be paid on a commission basis, the commission to be fixed by the officers of the association. He shall see that all potatoes marketed under the stamp of the association shall be exactly as represented, and that the containers are as required by the association. The standard for grading shall be as suggested in the government bulletin, as nearly as possible, and the container shall be a one-hundred-pound burlap sack, bearing the stamp of the association. The manager shall furnish bond to cover the responsibility for money handled. It shall also be the work of the manager to find desirable markets for the potatoes as suggested by the officers of the association.

Article IV. Officers.—The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice president, and secretary, and two directors.

Article V. Duties of Officers.—It shall be the duty of the president to take charge of all meetings, and promote the work of the association in any way he can. It shall be the duty of the vice president to assist the president and take his place when necessary. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep all records of the association work, and to co-operate with the manager in finding markets and reporting all business transacted to the association. These officers with the two directors shall constitute an executive committee for the transaction of association business. The manager employed by the association shall act as treasurer, taking in all money for the sale of potatoes, and paying it over to the grower.

Article I. Membership.—Membership in this association shall be open to all potato growers of Box Butte county on payment of a fee of one dollar (\$1.00). Provided, that all members in good standing of the Farmers Union, or the American Society of Equity, shall be members of this association without fee.

Article II. Expenses.—A levy shall be placed on potatoes sold to cover expenses of the association. The amount of this levy shall be determined by the executive committee.

Article III. Change of Rules.—These rules (Constitution and By-laws) shall be subject to change on a vote of a majority of the members.

Article IV. Quorum.—Ten members of the association shall constitute a quorum for transacting business at any meeting.

Every Box Butte county potato grower should be a member of the association. You, as a potato grower, should fill out the following blank and mail it to Secretary Bacon, with your membership fee of one dollar, in order that you may benefit and give your support to the organization:

T. H. Bacon, Secretary, Box Butte Potato Growers Ass'n, Hemingford, Nebraska.

Dear Sir: I wish to become a member of the Box Butte County Potato Growers Association and promise to abide by the constitution and by-laws of the same. Enclosed you will find my remittance of one dollar in payment of membership fee.

Name 191.. Address

RETURNED FROM ARIZONA JOURNEY

Hemingford People Traveled Three Thousand Miles in Nineteen and One-half Days

Hemingford, Nebr., September 6—B. U. Shepherd and family returned Saturday from their trip to Kirkland, Ariz., going over land in their Monroe club roadster. Mr. Shepherd says that they had a very successful trip traveling three thousand miles in nineteen and one-half days, or an average of a little over one hundred and fifty miles per day, with an expense bill for repairs on the car of only \$2.89. He also says that while the roads were washed very badly, and were rocky in places his tire trouble was very light, having only four punctures and no blow outs at all.

Their route was by way of Cheyenne, Denver, Colorado Springs, then west into the mountains through Ute Pass to Buena Vista and Salida; then through Poncha Pass to Saguache, Monte Vista and South Fork; then over the Continental Divide through Wolf Pass to Pogosa Springs and Durango, Colo., Aztec, N. M., and Ship Rock; then across the desert to Gallup; then to Holbrook, Ariz.; Flagstaff, Ash Fork, Prescott and over the Prescott Mountain to Kirkland, where they visited for ten days with Mr. Shepherd's brother whom he had not seen for thirty years.

Coming home they came back over the Prescott Mountain to Prescott, then to Williams and to the Grand Canyon of Arizona, where they spent a day; then to Flagstaff, Holbrook and through the

Petrified Forest to St. John; then to Springerville, Ariz., and Magdalena, N. M., a distance of 150 miles, without a railroad; then to Socorro, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Vegas and Raton; then over the Raton Mountains to Trinidad, Colo., Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver and home.

The three thousand mile trip was made on 118 gallons of gas and five gallons of lubricating oil; an average of 25½ miles to the gallon of gas, and 600 miles to a gallon of oil. This is a very good average for they had a load of about a thousand pounds.

Mr. Shepherd is so pleased with the performance of the little Monroe that he has taken the agency for them.

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA,

That street guttering be within thirty days from the publication of this resolution constructed at and along both sides of all the streets and avenues or parts thereof embraced within that part of street improvement district number 10 of said city abutting upon and adjacent to the following lots and parcels of land, to-wit: Lots 1 to 12 inclusive, Block 9; Lots 7 to 18 inclusive, Block 10; Lots 10 to 21 inclusive, Block 15; Lots 1 to 12 inclusive, Block 16; Lots 1 to 12 inclusive, Block 21; Lots 7 to 18 inclusive, Block 22; Lots 7 to 17 inclusive, Block 27; and Lots 1 to 11 inclusive, Block 28, all within the Original Town of Alliance, Nebraska. Said guttering is to be laid in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance 200 of said city and all other ordinances regulating the construction of same and under the regulation of the committee of the City Council on streets and alleys.

W. E. ROUSEY, Mayor. Attest: T. P. ROLFSON, Clerk. (SEAL) 40-57-8612

PARAMOUNT PICTURES AT THE OPERA HOUSE

The Phelan opera house, under the management of George Burke, is showing Paramount Pictures every night in the week at five and ten cent. The program for the coming week will see such stars as Marie Doro, Dustin Farnum, Sessie Hayakawa, Lou Tellegen, Blanche Sweet, and Fannie Ward, in Paramount Pictures. This array of stars ought to be sufficient to fill the house for each show. On Monday will be shown the war pictures put out by the British government. This is a program all will want to see.

On Monday and Thursday nights the Pathe Weekly will be shown. In addition to the regular feature pictures each night a reel of comedy, cartoon, pictograph or travelogue is shown. Tonight Marie Doro will be

Where
DEMING, NEW MEXICO

Down on the border where the wind ever blows,
Where everything dies and nothing grows,
Where the wind blows sand in your eyes and nose,
And there's always gravel between your toes.

Where the coyotes and buzzards soar,
Where nothing is fat and everything is poor,
Where the centipede leaves his poison track
Which makes cold chills chase down your back.

Where the rattler shakes his buzzy tail,
Which makes you tremble and then turn pale;
Where every toad has great long horns,
And every cactus has longer thorns.

Where loco weeds make the Texas steer
Climb a tree if a tree is near,
Where soldiers and others are willing to go
Far from the border of New Mexico.

Sent to The Alliance Herald from the Boys of Company G,
by Harold W. Berg.

seen in "Lost and Won." Friday is Dustin Farnum in "Ben Blair." Saturday night the noted Japanese actor, Sessie Hayakawa in, "Each to His Kind." Sunday Lou Tellegen in "The Victory of Conscience." Monday the famous English war pictures will be shown. Tuesday sees Blanche Sweet in "Those Without Sin." Wednesday, Fannie Ward in "For the Defense."

SALE AT VALLEY VIEW FARM
W. M. Robinson has sold his well-known farm, Valley Field Farm, five miles south and eleven miles west of Hemingford, and announces in this issue of The Herald a public auction to take place on the farm Wednesday, September 19, at which a large and varied list of horses, colts, cows, calves, implements, household furniture, etc., will be sold. About 22 acres of corn in the field, 20 tons of alfalfa and prairie hay and six acres of potatoes will be included in the sale. Herald readers should carefully read the announcement by Mr. Robinson in this issue.

Mrs. J. E. Howe is very ill with asthma, at her home.

BEFORE CALL ON
you leave for camp
The Photographer in your town and let him make that photograph of you that your family will prize so highly. Do not put it off till it is too late.

VAN GRAVEN STUDIO
Phone 901 Alliance, Nebr.

PATENT
NEWBERRY'S
"steel where steel belongs"
SHOT GUN SHELLS

"The Choice of Champions"

For instance, note these Tournament Averages won by (P) brand users in widely scattered sections of the country, in many instances under very unfavorable conditions, but always against the keenest competition.

Douglas, Wyo., July 8-10—High Amateur Average, C. A. Gunning, 457 ex 500.
Waynesboro, Va., July 4—High Prof. Average, E. H. Storr, 146 ex 150.
McKeesport, Pa., July 4—High Prof. Average, W. S. Jones, 146 ex 150.
Coal Gate, Okla., July 3-4—High Amateur Average, Grover Spencer, 374 ex 400. High Prof. Average, K. L. Eagan, 381 ex 400.
Escanaba, Mich., July 14-15—High Amateur Average, Capt. J. F. Wulf, 237 ex 250.

10, 12, 16, 20, 28, Gauge

League, Loaded with Black Powder Box of 25, 80c.	Ideal, Loaded with Bulk Smokeless Box of 25, \$1.10
Referee, Loaded with Semi-Smokeless Box of 25, 85c.	Premier, Loaded with Dense Smokeless Box of 25, \$1.10
Target, Loaded with Bulk Smokeless Box of 25, \$1.00	Case Lots of 500—5c box less than regular price.
High Gun, Loaded with Dense Smokeless Box of 25, \$1.00	HUNTING COATS DUCK CALLS GUNS of all kinds and sizes

Newberry's